

1893—CITY DOCUMENT No. 4.

FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

MASS.

NEW BEDFORD:

EVENING JOURNAL COMPANY, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.

1894.

Officers of the Free Public Library

FOR THE YEAR 1894.

TRUSTEES.

Ex-Officio. Terms expire January, 1895.

STEPHEN A. BROWNELL, Mayor of the City.

JOHN H. BARROWS, President of the Common Council.

ARTHUR E. PERRY, Chairman of the Committee of the City Council
on Public Instruction.

Elected by the City Council.

ISAAC B. TOMPKINS, JR.,

Term expires April, 1894.

MATTHEW C. JULIEN,

Term expires April, 1894.

LEONARD B. ELLIS,

Term expires April, 1895.

ARTHUR G. GRINNELL,

Term expires April, 1895.

WALTER S. ALLEN,

Term expires April, 1896.

ALEXANDER McL. GOODSPEED,

Term expires April, 1896.

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD.

THE MAYOR.

CLERK.

WILLIAM L. R. GIFFORD.

COMMITTEES.

On the Library—Messrs. Julien, Allen, and Grinnell.

On Finance—Messrs. Allen, Tompkins, and Goodspeed.

On the Building—Messrs. Tompkins, Ellis, and Barrows.

LIBRARIAN.

ROBERT C. INGRAHAM.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN.

WILLIAM L. R. GIFFORD.

ASSISTANTS.

JOSEPHINE A. MERRICK,

M. E. BROWN,

SUSIE H. GAMMONS.

JANITOR.

YORICK W. AMES.

REPORT.

To the City Council of the City of New Bedford :

GENTLEMEN,—In presenting this their forty-second annual report, the trustees of the New Bedford Free Public Library desire to express the hope that in the coming year some method may be devised to increase the usefulness of the library to the inhabitants of New Bedford and to make the valuable collection of books upon its shelves more easy of access. This it is believed can be done, and effectually, if the City Council will bring to the consideration of the question how it can best be done a liberal spirit coupled with an intelligent appreciation of existing conditions and needs.

The library fails to perform its functions if, in addition to the distribution of works of general popular interest among the citizens, it does not also supply to the student and professional man the opportunity for literary work and scientific investigation and the examination and study of the many valuable works to be found in the library, but which are not for general distribution. Provision should be made for those who wish to consult works of reference in every department of literature, science, philosophy, architecture, art, and other subjects.

To this end and to bring the library up to a proper standard of usefulness, more and better arranged room is an imperative necessity. The library is fast outgrowing its present

quarters. There is now scarcely enough space for storing, much less than enough for an orderly and systematic arrangement of books; and, in order to obtain the best results from the large and exceedingly valuable collection and to make the books most useful to the citizens to whom they belong, more extensive and better accommodations should be provided by the city, so that a more liberal policy in the distribution and use of books can be inaugurated by the trustees.

The purpose of every such institution as the Free Public Library is the development in the community of all that pertains to culture, education, and refinement in the most liberal sense as applied to every individual, and there should be no book in its collection of any practical utility to which any one to whom it could be of any value may not have access in the freest possible manner consistent with its security.

Much criticism has been heard in relation to the arrangement and management of the library, some of it perhaps just, but it should be remembered that the fault may not lie with the trustees nor with those who are directly engaged in the work of arrangement and distribution. The present conditions seem to the trustees, in part at least, to be the result of circumstances for which they are in no wise responsible. The causes which have led to these conditions are now matter of history. If sufficient space had originally been appropriated for each subject, no trouble would now be experienced in arrangement; and a subject catalogue, the lack of which has caused criticism, would be a matter very easy of accomplishment. The necessity for a complete catalogue and for a systematic arrangement of the books, classifying them under their different subjects, has long been felt by those in charge of the library. As it is, subjects have overflowed the spaces originally assigned to them, and it is safe to say that the lines of demarcation in the original arrangement of the library have been practically obliterated, and through no fault of those having the matter in charge, but only because of lack of space.

The librarian and his efficient assistants are handicapped, if we may use the term, by existing conditions, and, while making every effort possible to please, they could do their work much more satisfactorily to themselves and to the public if those conditions were changed as recommended in this report.

The remedy for this condition is obvious. A rearrangement in the room at present devoted to book stacks would be, in the opinion of the trustees, an herculean task, if not practically impossible of accomplishment.

There is a remedy, and the only one which suggests itself. It is to supply additional space, and this has been referred to in previous reports, and we beg leave to call your attention to what was said by the trustees in their report for 1892, as follows:

"As stated at length in our communication made to you on June 9th, the library requires a new building which shall not only provide for its immediate and pressing needs, but allow for further extension of its sphere of usefulness during coming years."

Two reasons are given in the same report for a new building rather than an appropriation of more of the present building to the use of the library, either of them entitled to serious consideration. One reason is that the building occupied by the library should be what the present is not, fire-proof for the safety of so large and valuable a collection, the absolute security of which from destruction is of the utmost consequence. The number of volumes of books, not including pamphlets, in the library is increasing, stated approximately, at the rate of 2,000 each year, and the volumes now number about 60,000, many of which are very valuable and could with difficulty be replaced if destroyed, and of old and rare works there are not a few which could not be replaced. There are four volumes in the library the estimated value of which is \$1,500, and there are others of great value, and the safety of these is of paramount importance.

Another reason is, that the New Bedford Free Public Library should occupy a building constructed expressly for it, adapted to work which is not now, but which might be accomplished, and with a view to future requirements.

Our library combines two very important functions, as has been said, and it should not only distribute popular literature to the general public, but it should give all possible facilities for study to those who desire to consult the large and valuable collection of books, which are of value to students, professional men and others interested in special work, which is found upon its shelves and which, if properly arranged, could be made available for their use. In this connection it may be remarked that some discussion has been had among the trustees as to the feasibility of admitting individuals, under certain restrictions, to examine books in the book stacks, which is done to some extent in other large libraries. This would of course be a great advantage to the student or professional man; but the trustees are of the opinion that it is entirely impracticable, to any considerable extent, under the present order of arrangement. If a new building, properly constructed, adapted to all requirements, were furnished, it is believed that the value and usefulness of the library would be increased to the community to an immeasurable extent, and that the facilities needed for alcove work, so called, could be offered and would be highly appreciated by those who desire the facilities for study which such an arrangement would afford. It is true that the library contains many books which should be examined only under the careful espionage of a responsible person, for which, in a new building, special rooms, in charge of competent custodians, could be provided.

There are many books of reference, dictionaries, encyclopedias, and other works now made accessible by placing them outside the rail, but the library contains many special works, useful to the student, in the various departments, which are not

so accessible, but which could be made so under the arrangement suggested in a new building.

The present is a progressive age, and it would be in keeping with its spirit if some of the city's generous and public-spirited citizens would provide for a new library building from private funds, but if nothing of that kind is done, the time seems fully ripe for the city to act in a spirit of progressive liberality so that, in the near future, a building shall be erected fulfilling all the requirements of a library building, and which shall be a credit to the city.

The reading room is well patronized. The lighting of this room is still susceptible of improvement. The trustees have heard complaints from citizens who are regular attendants, for the purpose of reading newspapers and periodicals, that the quality of the light is at times very poor and never as good as it should be. This is a matter which requires attention, and fresh lamps free from carbon deposit should be frequently placed in this room and a more regular and stronger current secured. The same remarks apply to the lighting of the room devoted to book stacks.

One other matter of minor importance requires attention. The paint in the library has become dingy and discolored, and, while the reading room is kept scrupulously clean, it has not so cheerful and attractive an appearance as it should have, and as it would present if the woodwork were repainted and the walls kalsomined.

During the year the trustees have purchased the German library of the late Julius Kirschbaum. It consists of about one thousand volumes, chiefly in the departments of philosophy, religion, and poetry. The list of newspapers in the reading room has also been enlarged to the extent of the space that is available for them.

At the time when Dr. George H. Dunbar retired from the Board of Trustees, the office of superintendent of the library, the duties of which had been so long and faithfully discharged

by him, was abolished, and the general oversight of the library was transferred to the committee on the library, which now consists of three members of the Board.

At a meeting of the trustees held May 31, 1893, the following resolutions, prepared by Mr. Henry H. Crapo on behalf of the Board, were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the long and useful service of Dr. George H. Dunbar as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Free Public Library deserves a formal expression of gratitude on the part of this Board.

Mr. Dunbar's connection with the management of the library covers a period of thirty-seven years. He was elected a member of this Board in 1856; during the two following years he presided over the Board as Mayor of the city; in 1861 he was again elected as a member of the Board; in 1868 he became a member as chairman of the committee on public instruction; in 1873 he was again chairman of the Board as Mayor of the city; in 1875 he was again elected as a trustee, and served continuously in that office until April, 1893. He was chosen superintendent of the library in 1875, and continued to hold that office until his connection with the Board of Trustees ceased.

During this long connection with the management of the library Dr. Dunbar has given much of his time and thought to the best interests of the library, and his constant and faithful work has been of inestimable benefit and entitles him to the gratitude of all our citizens.

The present members of the Board desire to express their appreciation of the assistance which his thorough knowledge of all the details of the management of the library enabled him to give to his associates, and of the unvarying courtesy and kindness which characterized his relations with them.

Voted, That the clerk is hereby instructed to send Dr. Dunbar a copy of the above resolutions.

As a result of the appropriation by the City Council of \$1,000, the work of constructing a subject catalogue in an attempt to bring out a more orderly and perfect arrangement,

so far as possible, has been begun and is progressing satisfactorily, and the trustees believe that the result will show that the money so applied has been judiciously appropriated and well and wisely expended.

The trustees desire to call attention to the elaborate and exhaustive opinion of the City Solicitor, Mr. Clifford, dated Dec. 7, 1893, submitted in response to certain questions propounded to him under date of Nov. 2, 1893, in relation to the trust funds held by the city in which the library has a beneficial interest.

The position of the city, combining in itself the capacity of debtor, of creditor, and of trustee, and the objections thereto, are carefully, and it is believed correctly, stated in the following words, which we take the liberty of quoting from the opinion:

"A very difficult question is raised in regard to the investment of trust funds in its own obligations by a municipality acting as trustee. It is a general rule, applicable to all trustees, that they shall not invest the trust funds in their own obligations. This rule is enforced rigidly and is absolutely inflexible. It is a breach of trust for a trustee to make such investment under any circumstances. It is no exception that the trustee uses absolutely good faith and judgment, or that the trust fund is actually benefited thereby. The courts will not permit this to be done, no matter what the conditions are. The dangers to the trust fund from permitting such investments as a general rule are apparent, and the courts have said that the safety of beneficiaries requires that no exceptions be allowed. The trustee must know that no circumstances can excuse him if he ventures to infringe the rule. The situation is an inconsistent one when a man is both debtor and creditor and represents both ends of a bargain.

"Does the same rule apply to cities and towns which are trustees for public charities? Do the reasons of the rule apply? If they do, there can be no reason why any exception to the well established rule should be allowed. Is any danger to the trust fund incurred by allowing the city to invest it in its own obligations? Is there any possible conflict of interest

between the city in its capacity as debtor and its capacity as trustee? Can there exist any circumstances in which the interests of those benefited by the trust will be in conflict with the interests of the tax-payers of the city who are responsible for the city's debt? It seems to me that there may be a danger to the fund if this kind of investment be allowed; that there may be a conflict of interest between the city in one capacity and in the other; that circumstances may exist in which the fact that the tax-payers are responsible for the debt may be prejudicial to the best interests of the trust. For instance, it is perfectly possible that at the time when the city receives the trust fund it may have little interest in the proposed trust and great interest in some other public work. At once there will arise the temptation to apply this money to the popular project at the smallest expense in the way of interest that is possible. That is, the city will care more for making good terms for itself as borrower than it will for securing the highest possible rate of income for the trust fund. It does not do to say that in a given instance there is no such temptation, or that the given transaction is perfectly fair to both sides. The possibility of such a conflict is the basis of the rule, not the actual existence of such a conflict. Nor is it any answer to say that the investment is a better one for the fund than can otherwise be made. The same answer can be made in the case of every trustee. But if any proof of the possibility of conflicting interests is needed, it is only necessary to point to the actual state of things in this city. Take the case of the Sylvia Ann Howland trust fund for example. The city is now paying 6 per cent. interest on the amount of this fund, and this interest is raised annually by taxation. It is proposed to fund this indebtedness into 4 per cent. bonds. The city as debtor objects to continuing the present rate of interest. The library trustees and School Committee representing the beneficiaries of the fund, as it were, are consulted. It is hardly necessary for me to remark that there is a very substantial conflict of interest between the City Government acting in the interest of the tax-payers and the library trustees and School Committee acting for the interests of the objects benefited by the trust fund.

"No clearer example could well be found of the fact that where a city invests in its own obligations the interests of the fund and the interests of the city do not always lie in the same direction.

"The case of the sinking funds is not in point. There the sinking fund commissioners are trustees and not the city. The statute expressly authorizes the commissioners to invest in the city bonds. The trustees in buying bonds have no interest in anything except making the best bargain as purchasers; they are in no danger of favoring the city at the expense of the fund. The interest which every individual tax-payer has in the amount of the city indebtedness cannot incapacitate him as trustee from purchasing city bonds; it is too remote.

"I have not been able to find any express authority on this point. It seems to me, however, that, inasmuch as the reasons for the general rule exist in the case of the city, there is no reason why the rule should not apply. I am of opinion, therefore, that it is not proper for a city holding trust funds to invest them in its own obligations, whether bonds or mere book credits."

This opinion covers the ground suggested by the questions which it answers, but goes no further, and does not suggest a remedy. It is, however, of the utmost importance that the matter of the security of the fund and the regularity of the income therefrom be carefully considered, and some action taken which shall not only insure a regular income to be applied to the purposes of the trust, but shall eventually restore the fund with the least possible burden to the tax-payer.

It may be assumed that the city is under an obligation to apply annually to the purposes of the trust a sum equal at least to six (6) per cent. upon the amount standing to the credit of the various trust funds upon the books of the City Treasurer, the principal of which has been expended by the city not in the direction indicated in the various instruments creating the trusts. This obligation is dependent upon a familiar legal principle, so that, until the funds are restored and properly invested, there seems to be no escape from the conclusion that the city is bound to pay the legal rate of interest on its obligation as a debtor to the funds.

It has been suggested, and the scheme meets the approval of the trustees, that, as the one hundred thousand dollars

(\$100,000) bequeathed to the city by Miss Sylvia Ann Howland for the promotion within the city of liberal education and for the enlargement from time to time of our Free Public Library has been spent for the introduction of water into the city, this indebtedness might be put in the form of a thirty-year six per cent. bond of the city which might be issued for this purpose, and a sinking fund provided which would, at the end of the thirty years, restore the fund without the burden falling too heavily upon the tax-payers. The proposed scheme seems all the more just for the reason that, at the time this money was diverted from its proper investment in safe and profitable securities, and expended for an object entirely foreign to that for which it was expressly given, its judicious investment in long time securities might have afforded a much larger income than would result from the scheme suggested. It would require time to restore the fund to its original status, but in the meantime there would be no irregularity or uncertainty as to the income. If the matter remains as it is, the certainty and regularity of the income may depend on the caprice of successive administrations, and if the money is raised at once and invested at a lower rate of interest, unless the city raise and appropriate a sum equal to the deficit, the fund will not afford the same income it might have afforded if it had been properly invested when it came into the possession of the city in 1871, and the trustees respectfully urge that neither the library nor the cause of liberal education in the city should suffer in the proper readjustment of this matter of trust-funds, but that their rights should be very jealously guarded by the City Council, to which the subserving of those rights is committed.

New Bedford, with a library so splendidly endowed and with so large and valuable a collection, should take pride in standing in the foremost rank among American cities in showing that spirit of "enlightened liberality" commended and commemorated in the tablet placed in the reading room of the

present library as a memorial of the generosity and beneficence of the donor of the fund to which we have referred; and the trustees, in conclusion, respectfully urge that the matters suggested for your consideration be acted upon in the same spirit of enlightened liberality; and they hope that in the near future the library will have, in its own right and constructed expressly for its own use, a habitation worthy of itself and of the city.

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APPENDIX.

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR 1893.

Books and pamphlets purchased in 1893,	2,429
Volumes donated in 1893,	311
Pamphlets donated in 1893,	353
Volumes bound,	267
Volumes re-bound and repaired,	520
Volumes worn out and rejected,	353
Volumes overdue and regarded as lost,	125
U. S. government duplicates returned,	7
New cards issued,	1,007
Newspapers now on file in the reading room,	23
Books taken from the library in 1893,	88,645
Increase of circulation over that of 1892,	4,938

The following table shows the attendance at the library on Sunday during 1893. The largest attendance was 61, November 19, and also November 26; the smallest was 12, September 3; average attendance, 33. After June 25 the library was closed on Sundays until September 3.

Jan. 1.	29
8.	45
15.	48
22.	42
29.	45
Feb. 5.	50
12.	55
19.	42
26.	46
Mar. 5.	51
12.	38
19.	40
26.	30

April 2.	31
9.	29
16.	36
23.	28
30.	32
May 7.	36
14.	28
21.	28
28.	25
June 4.	25
11.	24
18.	23
25.	20
Sept. 3.	12
10.	18
17.	23
24.	20
Oct. 1.	27
8.	20
15.	26
22.	18
29.	30
Nov. 5.	31
12.	29
19.	61
26.	61
Dec. 3.	16
10.	37
17.	31
24.	33
31.	45

Total attendance for 44 Sundays, 1,464. Average attendance, 33.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT CONCERNING THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY FOR 1893.

STATEMENT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

1893.			
Jan. 1.	Cash on hand,	\$51.37	
	Sale of paper stock,	1.70	
	Books lost and paid for,	1.69	
	Fines during 1893,	227.27	\$282.03
	Paid for expressage, freight, and jobbing,	\$36.94	
	P. O. box and postage,	35.56	
	Books and papers,	9.59	
	Binding and paper cutting,	9.81	
	Stationery,	24.02	
	Photographs,	34.40	
	Incidentals,	86.18	
1894, Jan. 1.	Balance in hands of librarian,	45.53	\$282.03

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY ACCOUNT.

1893.	Bills approved January,	\$524.23	
	February,	497.50	
	March,	497.50	
	April,	497.50	
	May,	497.50	
	June,	497.50	
	July,	497.50	
	August,	497.50	
	September,	497.50	
	October,	497.50	
	November,	497.50	
	December,	497.50	\$5,996.73
1893.	Annual appropriation,	\$5,370.00	
	By transfer from dog fund,	26.73	5,396.73
	Deficit,		<u>\$600.00</u>

TRUST FUND ACCOUNT.

1893.

Jan. 1.	Sylvia Ann Howland fund,	\$2,019.43	
	George Howland, jr., fund,	276.53	
	Charles W. Morgan fund,	88.84	
	Oliver Crocker fund,	217.90	
	George O. Crocker fund,	555.29	
	James B. Congdon fund,	440.37	
	Dog fund,	697.77	\$4,296.13

SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY FUND.

1893.

Jan. 1.	Unexpended balance of income,	\$2,019.43	
July 1.	Six months' interest,	1,500.00	
Dec. 31.	Six months' interest,	1,500.00	
	Amount returned, overpayment, Houghton, Mifflin, & Co.,	2.00	\$5,021.43

Bills approved for books, periodicals, and binding :

January audit,	\$214.27	
February,	156.66	
March,	245.68	
April,	151.91	
May,	729.31	
June,	342.45	
July,	218.64	
August,	173.00	
September,	196.97	
October,	172.25	
November,	578.87	
December,	342.41	\$3,522.42

The detailed statement of the expenditures from the income of this fund is as follows :

Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia,	\$5.00
American Journal of Philology,	3.00
Anthony, E., & Sons, Incorporated,	6.00
Appleton, D., & Co.,	24.00
Bancroft-Whitney Co.,	24.00
Boston Public Library,	1.50
Boston Society of Natural History,	3.00
Cadby, J. W.	48.13
Campbell, W. J.	33.45
Columbia Publishing Co.,	5.00

Commissioner of Patents,	\$31.20	
Cupples, J. G., & Co.,	2.50	
Dews, E.	454.38	
Egypt Exploration Fund,	10.00	
Ellis, G. H.	2.00	
Essex Institute,	4.50	
Evening Journal Co.,	5.00	
Folger, Mrs. William C.	2.07	
Francis, D. G.	11.71	
Gately, E., & Co.,	4.00	
Guild, William H., & Co.,	302.94	
Haferkorn, H. E.	3.35	
Harper, F. P.	3.15	
Harvard Graduates' Magazine,	1.00	
Hathaway, J. H., City Treasurer, periodicals,	129.44	
Houghton, Mifflin, & Co.,	28.50	
Humphrey, G. W.	3.30	
Hutchinson, H. S., & Co.,	682.75	
Kirschbaum, W. G.	412.00	
Lasher, G. F.	2.50	
Library Bureau,	1.00	
Little, Brown, & Co.,	359.82	
Littlefield, G. E.	198.82	
Lowdermilk, W. H., & Co.,	5.00	
Macomber, P. A.	2.50	
Mason, D., & Co.,	8.67	
Massachusetts Historical Society,	3.00	
Mercury Publishing Co.,	6.00	
Miller, S. E.	6.10	
Munroe, C. E.	1.50	
Munsell's Sons, Joel,	4.50	
New England Magazine,	3.00	
Phillips, G. R.	3.00	
Publishers' Weekly, R. R. Bowker,	8.32	
Rider, S. S.	15.75	
Roffe, A. H., & Co.,	49.90	
Sampson, Murdock, & Co.,	6.00	
Schoenhof, C.	67.48	
Skinner, J.	1.75	
Taber, R. W.	493.88	
Tilley, R. H.	2.00	
Tirrell, A. T.	3.87	
University of Pennsylvania Press,	2.00	
Waldron, C. D.	1.00	
Waldron, H. D.	15.00	
Zahm, S. H., & Co.,	3.19	\$3,522.42

GEORGE HOWLAND, JR., FUND.

1893.

Jan. 1.	Unexpended balance of income,	\$276.53	
	One year's interest,	96.00	
		<hr/>	
		\$372.53	
	Yorston Bros.,	60.00	\$312.53

CHARLES W. MORGAN FUND.

1893.

Jan. 1.	Unexpended balance of income,	\$88.84	
	One year's interest,	60.00	\$148.84

OLIVER CROCKER FUND.

1893.

Jan. 1.	Unexpended balance of income,	\$217.90	
	One year's interest,	60.00	
		<hr/>	
		\$277.90	
	Academy of Natural Sciences,	30.00	\$247.90

GEORGE O. CROCKER FUND.

1893.

Jan. 1.	Unexpended balance of income,	\$555.29	
	One year's interest,	400.00	
		<hr/>	
		\$955.29	
	A. H. Davenport,	\$35.00	
	L. B. Ellis,	12.00	
	F. S. Gifford,	50.00	
	Library Bureau,	83.00	180.00
			\$775.29

JAMES B. CONGDON FUND.

1893.

Jan. 1.	Unexpended balance of income,	\$440.37	
	One year's interest,	30.00	\$470.37

CHARLES L. WOOD FUND.

1893.	One year's interest,	\$80.00	\$80.00
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DOG FUND.

1893.

Jan. 1.	Unexpended balance of income,	\$697.77	
	Received from County Treasurer,	1,206.39	
	By transfer, City Auditor,	72.24	
		<hr/>	
		\$1,976.40	

Almy & Milne,	\$6.00	
Ames, Y. W.	88.00	
Anthony, E., & Sons, Incorp.,	43.38	
Belcher, W. M., & Co.,	13.25	
Bradish, J. Q., & Co.,	9.34	
Briggs & Lawrence,	59.71	
Carter, Rice & Co., Incorp.,	89.10	
Charleston News and Courier Co.,	8.00	
Chicago Inter-Ocean,	2.00	
Delano, F. E.	196.53	
DeWolf, Anna M.	11.50	
Dews, E.	196.43	
Ellis, L. B.	7.50	
Evening Journal Co.,	7.54	
Gammons, L. M.	69.00	
Gammons, S. H.	16.50	
Goss, F. B. & F. P.,	2.00	
Headley & Reed,	16.50	
Kingman, G. D.	7.75	
Library Bureau,	35.50	
McAuliffe, D. J.	80.00	
Mercury Publishing Co.,	151.54	
Merrick, Emma J.	205.00	
National Binder Co.,	6.25	
Nicholson & Co.,	9.25	
Providence Journal Co.,	7.12	
Roffe, A. H., & Co.,	4.50	
San Francisco Chronicle,	9.30	
Storrs, A., & Bement Co.,	6.80	
Taunton Daily Gazette,	4.76	
Weekly News, Woodsville, N. H.,	7.50	
Woman's Journal,	2.50	\$1,380.05 \$596.35

Total unexpended balance in the control of the Board of Trustees :

1894.

Jan. 1.	Sylvia Ann Howland fund,	\$1,499.01	
	George Howland, Jr., fund,	312.53	
	Charles W. Morgan fund,	148.84	
	Oliver Crocker fund,	247.90	
	George O. Crocker fund,	775.29	
	James B. Congdon fund,	470.37	
	Charles L. Wood fund,	80.00	
	Dog fund,	596.35	\$4,130.29

WILLIAM L. R. GIFFORD, Clerk.

GIFTS, 1893.

	Volumes.	Pamphlets.
American Antiquarian Society, Worcester,		1
American Congregational Association, Boston, . . .		1
American Journal of Photography, Publishers of . .	1	
American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, Pa., .	1	
American Unitarian Association, Boston,	1	
Ames, John G., Washington, D. C.,	1	
Amherst College, Amherst,		1
Apprentices Library Company, Philadelphia, Pa., . .		2
Astor Library, New York, N. Y.,		1
Bancroft-Whitney Co., San Francisco, Cal.,		1
Bogert & Durbin Co., Philadelphia, Pa.,	1	
Bolton, H. C., New York, N. Y.,		1
Boston Public Library,		1
Boston Record Commissioners,	1	
Bradford, William, Family of Framed cartoon.		
Bradlee, C. D., Boston,	1	
Bridgewater Normal School,	1	
Brock, J. C.	1	
Brookline Public Library,		1
Brooklyn Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.,		2
Buffalo Historical Society, Buffalo, N. Y.,		1
Buffalo Library, Buffalo, N. Y.,		1
Butler Hospital for the Insane, Providence, R. I., . .		1
Cameron, A.,		15
Campbell, W. J., Philadelphia, Pa.,		1
Carpenter, C. C.,		1
Chicago Department of Public Works, Chicago, Ill., .	1	
Children's Hospital, Boston,		1
Choate, J. C., Essex,		1
Christian Science Journal, Publishers of,	1	
Cincinnati Public Library,		3

Clarke Institute for Deaf-mutes, Northampton, . . .		3
Cleveland Public Library,		1
Clifford, J. H., Heirs of,	52	3
Coggeshall, R. C. P.,	5	
Commissioners of the State Reservation at Niagara, 214 Broadway, New York, N. Y.,		1
Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford, Conn., . .		1
Cooper Union, New York, N. Y.,		1
Cutter, A. E., Charlestown,		1
Dayton Public Library, Dayton, O.,		1
Denver Public Library, Denver, Col.,		2
Detroit Public Library, Detroit, Mich.,		1
Egypt Exploration Fund,		1
Emery, Edwin,	1	
Engineer and Mining Journal, New York, N. Y., . .	1	
Fall River Public Library,		1
First Baptist Church, New Bedford,	2	
Fletcher Free Library, Burlington, Vt.,		1
Friends' Free Library, Germantown, Pa.,		1
Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga., . . .		1
General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, 18 East 16th street, New York, N. Y.,		2
Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Ga.,		1
Green, Dr. S. A., Boston,	4	32
Handsworth Public Library, Handsworth, Staffordshire, England,		1
Hartford Library Association, Hartford, Conn., . .		2
Hartford Public Library, Hartford, Conn.,		2
Harvard University, Cambridge,		5
Historical Society of the State of Montana, Helena, Montana,		1
Howland, C. P., Marion,	3	
Huling, Ray G., Cambridge,		1
Jersey City Free Public Library,		2
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.,		4
Julien, Alexis A., New York, N. Y.,		2
Kirschbaum, W. G., Photograph.		
Kirschbaum, W. G. and E. T.	14	1
Lancaster Library,		1
Lawrence Public Library,		5
Lee, Leslie A., Brunswick, Me.,		2
Library Company of Philadelphia,		1
Lodge, H. C., Washington, D. C.,	6	
Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles, Cal., . .		2
Lund, J. W., Cambridge,		1
Lynn Public Library,		1

Maimonides Library, New York, N. Y.,		1
Massachusetts, Commonwealth of,	12	1
Massachusetts Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners,		1
Massachusetts Civil Service Commissioners,		1
Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission,		1
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston,		1
Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, Waltham,		1
Massachusetts Topographical Survey Commission,	1	
Mercantile Library Association, New York, N. Y.,		1
Mercantile Library Association, St. Louis, Mo.,		1
Mercantile Library Association, San Francisco, Cal.,		1
Mercantile Library Company of Philadelphia, Pa.,		5
Mexican Central Railway Co., 70 Kilby street, Boston,	1	
Millicent Library, Fairhaven,		4
Minneapolis Public Library,		1
Monroe, Fred. S.		1
Newark Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.,		2
New Bedford, City of,	4	
New Bedford Board of Assessors,		11
New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston,		1
New Haven Free Public Library,		3
New Jersey State Library,	1	
Newton Free Library, Newton,		1
Northampton Lunatic Hospital,		1
Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md.,		1
Peabody Institute, Peabody,		1
Perkins Institution for the Blind, Boston,		1
Providence Public Library,		1
Providence Record Commissioners,	1	1
Randall, C. S.	3	
Redwood Library, Newport, R. I.,		1
Reuben Hoar Library, Littleton,		1
Rodman, Edmund	4	1
Royal Commissioners for the British Section of the Chicago Exhibition, 1893,	1	
Rugg, C. P.	1	
Russell, Martha,	3	
St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.,		1
Salem Public Library,		2
Salisbury, Stephen, Worcester,	1	
Schurman, J. G., Ithaca, N. Y.,	1	
Seaver, E. P., Boston,	1	
Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, Conn.,		2
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.,	11	10

Société Nationale d' Acclimatation de France, Paris, France,	1	
Society of Colonial Wars, New York, N. Y.,	1	
Springfield City Library,		14
Sunset Club, 154 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.,	1	
Swaim, Joseph S.		5
Swansea Public Library, Swansea, Wales,		2
Taunton Public Library,		1
Trustee for the Children of Shalam, Dona Ana, New Mexico,	1	
Trustees of Public Reservations, Boston,		1
United Societies of Shakers, East Cambridge, N. H., .	1	

United States :

— Agricultural Department,		41
— Bureau of Education,		13
— Civil Service Commission,	1	
— Interior Department,	75	7
— Interstate Commerce Commission,	1	
— Labor Bureau,	1	
— Patent Office,	1	
— State Department,	15	10
— Treasury Department,	2	1
— War Department,	16	1
University of California, Berkeley, Cal.,		1
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.,		1
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.,		2
Waltham Public Library,		1
Warren County Library and Reading Room Associa- tion, Monmouth, Ill.,		2
Waterhouse, S., St. Louis, Mo.,		7
Watertown Free Public Library,		1
Welsh, Herbert, 1305 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., .		1
Wilmington Institute, Wilmington, Del.,		1
Woburn Public Library,		1
Worcester Free Public Library,		1
Worth, Benjamin,	2	
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.,		4

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

January 11, 1894.

Received, ordered printed in the City Documents, and
sent down for concurrence.

D. B. LEONARD,

City Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,

January 11, 1894.

Concurred.

WILLIAM A. MACKIE,

Clerk.

